

## A Farmers' Meeting Held Here Tuesday

Pursuant to a call a number of farmers and business men met at the court house last Tuesday. The object of the meeting was to consider the financial and business situation as brought about by the European war.

Mr. Joel H. Miller gave an explanation of the condition now upon the people and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"We, the citizens of Pickens county, in mass meeting assembled, hereby request the governor to consult the several delegations of the state legislature, and if found advisable call them together to pass such laws as will give such relief as will be to the best interest of the state."

On motion of Mr. John P. Smith it was voted to hold another meeting on Wednesday, the 9th inst. at the court house at 11 a. m.

Every farmer and business man of Pickens county is asked to attend this meeting.

## Strike at Pickens Mill

The first strike ever known in Pickens occurred at the Pickens Cotton Mill Friday morning, when the Industrial Workers of the World, recently organized here, quit work. Members of the organization say that 135 operatives quit work, but some have since gone back to work, tho none of those going back were members of the organization.

From the facts gathered it seems that two or three members of the organization were "fired" Thursday for some reason. A committee was sent to the mill authorities and asked that the men be taken back by the mill. The superintendent "fired" the committee and another committee was sent to the authorities demanding that all be taken back. When their request was refused the strike was ordered.

About one-third of the mill machinery was idle Friday and Saturday, but the mill authorities state that only about one-fourth was idle Monday and that a full force of operatives will be at work as soon as houses can be provided for them.

Monday morning notices were served on twenty-three families, members of which struck, to vacate the houses they were in within ten days. The mill authorities state that there are forty-nine members of the I. W. W., who were employed at the mill and now out on the strike, tho the I. W. W. leaders claim more.

The I. W. W. was only recently organized here.

## The Pickens Association

The next session of the Pickens Association will be held with the Cross Roads church, beginning Wednesday, September 16, 1914.

The following program and order of business has been arranged by the executive committee, as per resolution at the last session, and each of the subjects and interests to be considered will be upon a report to be submitted by those named below, who are expected to be present with their reports at the time herein stated:

WEDNESDAY MORNING  
10.00. Devotional services.  
10.30. Introductory sermon by Rev. J. E. Foster or Rev. B. E. Grandy.

After this the delegates will be enrolled and the body organized.

AFTERNOON  
1.30. State of Religion, by A. A. Jones.  
2.00. Sunday Schools, by J. E. Medlin.

2.30. Six Mile Academy, by T. H. Stewart.  
3.15. Appointment of committees, miscellaneous, adjournment.

THURSDAY MORNING  
9.30. Devotional services.  
10.00. Aged Ministers, by J. B. Findley.

10.30. State Missions, by W. E. Nelson.  
11.30. Orphanage, by C. C. Boroughs.

AFTERNOON  
1.30. Laymen's Missionary Movement, by J. T. Taylor.  
2.15. Foreign Missions, by D. A. Allgood.

3.15. Woman's Missionary Union, by Miss Pearl Hester, superintendent. Miscellaneous, adjournment.

FRIDAY MORNING  
9.30. Devotional services.  
10.00. Christian Education, by C. E. Robinson.  
11.00. Home Missions, by G. F. Norris. Miscellaneous.

AFTERNOON  
1.30. Temperance, by R. T. HALLUM.

## Manning and Richards in Second Race

According to the Columbia State, with the complete returns from every county, and all official except four counties, the vote for U. S. Senator and state offices is as follows:

John G. Richards, of Kershaw, 26,801; Richard I. Manning, of Sumter, 25,397; Robert A. Cooper, of Laurens, 25,053; John G. Clinkscales of Spartanburg, 17,126; William C. Irby, Jr., of Laurens, 14,652; Mendel L. Smith, of Camden, 9,905; Charles A. Smith, of Timmons-ville, 5,842; Charles Carroll Simms, of Barnwell, 2,773; Lowndes J. Browning, of Se-dalia, 1,513; John T. Duncan, of Richland county, 793; John B. Adger Mullally, of Pendleton, 665.

Richards and Manning will run a second race.

For the United States senate Ellison D. Smith has 72,266; Cole L. Blease, 56,913; L. D. Jennings, 2,258; W. P. Pollock, 1,364. Mr. Smith now has a majority over his three competitors of 11,731.

In the race for lieutenant governor Andrew J. Betha of Richland leads with 50,560. He is followed by F. Frank Kelley of Lee with 46,152; J. A. Hunter of Bamberg with 20,645, and W. M. Hamner of Dillon with 14,552. Mr. Betha and Mr. Kelley will be in the second primary.

A. W. Jones, comptroller general, now has a majority over James A. Summersett of 33,635. The vote now stands for Jones, 79,831, for Summersett, 46,198.

In the race for adjutant general W. W. Moore, incumbent, now has 68,551 and M. C. Willis 51,618, or a clear majority of 28,933.

Thomas H. Peeples, attorney general, has a majority of 5,671 over A. G. Brice. Mr. Peeples has a vote of 68,094, and Mr. Brice has 62,423.

Frank W. Shealy leads in the race for railroad commissioner with 32,305. He is followed by C. D. Fortner with 28,141; James Cansler, 22,734; J. H. Wharton, 20,804; W. I. Witherspoon, 16,554, and George W. Fahey, 10,863. Mr. Shealy and Mr. Fortner will run in the second primary for nomination.

The State Democratic executive committee meets Tuesday at noon in the State library at the State house on call of the chairman, John Gary Evans, to consider any protests which may be filed, to declare the result of the election and to make preparations for the second primary to be held September 8.

## Manning Speaks at Court House

Richard I. Manning, candidate for governor, spoke in the court house at Pickens Tuesday morning. His coming here had not been advertised, but there were a good many farmers in town at the time and these with the town people made up a good audience. Mr. Manning made a mighty nice speech and it captivated the audience, especially the farmers, of whom Mr. Manning is a true friend. "We wish more farmers had been here to hear him speak. He talked more about the situation here caused by the European war than he did about politics and his speech had a ring of sincerity about it that did his hearers good. Mr. Manning is the man whom the democrats of this state can unite upon for governor and blot out factionalism. He is anxious to see more constructive legislation enacted in this state and is in favor of better educational facilities in the rural districts. At the close of his speech he was enthusiastically applauded. Yes, Manning is the man."

The Bois de Boulogne has been transformed into a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals are guarded by reserves. The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau de Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 10,000.

Very Little Change.  
London.—An official statement issued on Paris and telegraphed to the Reuter Telegram Company says: "The situation in the main remains the same. After a period of calm the battle has been resumed. A regiment of the enemy's infantry, essaying to cross the Meuse, was almost annihilated."

Japanese Landing.  
London.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiao-Chow.

Brought 1,700.  
Boston.—The Cunard liner Franconia, with 1,700 American refugees from Europe has arrived. Seven times during the voyage the liner was hailed by warships—five times by English and twice by French cruisers.

Many Tourists Arrive.  
New York.—Upward of 1,500 American refugees arrived here from Europe. They came on the steamship St. Paul, of the American Line, from Liverpool, and the Espagne of the French Line, from Havre.

Clive is Wounded.  
Cardiff, Wales.—A London—It is reported that the Hon. Arthur Windsor Clive, second son of the Earl of Plymouth, a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, was seriously wounded at Mons. He is 24 years of age.

Only 330 Saved.  
London.—An official statement issued says that of 1,200 men comprising the crews of the five German warships sunk off Heligoland only 330 were saved.

Bethlehem Ridge  
Miss Carrie Hutchings of Liberty visited relatives in this section last week.

Quite a number from this community attended camp meeting at Central Sunday.

Misses Sadie and Clovie Loop-er and brother Ernest visited at the home of W. T. Bates Saturday night.

The farmers are busy just now pulling fodder. Cotton picking is at hand also, as it is opening very fast.

Mrs. W. O. Nalley has returned home after spending some time with her father, J. L. Hawthorne, of Anderson county.

The Bethlehem school closed last Friday after a very successful term, taught by Profs. J. W. Ballentine and Matt Chastam.

Miss Orpha Rochester, who has been visiting relatives and friends in this community, has returned to her home in Greenville.

Rev. J. T. MacFarlane closed a successful meeting at Bethlehem Friday night. He was assisted by Rev. L. E. Wiggins of Pickens.

## GERMANS DROPPING BOMBS IN PARIS

"GERMAN ARMY AT GATES OF PARIS; CAN DO NOTHING BUT SURRENDER."

## FRANCE STILL HAS HOPES

Her Faith Rests in Army Opposing the Advance of the Cohorts—Four Days' Fight.

London.—Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "A German aviator flew over Paris and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most popular quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded."

"One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albuzy and Rue des Vinaigriers; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded."

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant Van Heissen dropped handbombs on which was written: 'The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender.'"

Paris.—A German aeroplane flying at the height of 6,000 feet over Paris dropped a bomb into the city at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The bomb struck near L'Est-Railway station, not far from the military hospital but did no damage. Though startled by this threatening occurrence Parisians remained tranquil.

The official communication issued by the military governor ordering that houses within the zone of action of the Paris forts be evacuated and razed has been the subject of much discussion and various rumors have spread throughout the city.

General Lefevre, military editor of The Temps, takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying:

"The Germans continue their turning movement on their right. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Horcien and at Guise. The results are indecisive in the first."

## PARIS PREPARES TO FIGHT.

Allies Made Ready for a Long Siege by the Enemy.

Paris.—The decree issued by the military governor ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days was a formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone, although many army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that tenants might be called on to destroy property that was deemed an obstruction. Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people. Many of these families lack resources and will be without relief. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint.

Preparations for an entrenched camp also took another form. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the state warehouses for provisioning Paris.

The Bois de Boulogne has been transformed into a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals are guarded by reserves. The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau de Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 10,000.

Much is also hoped from the unexpected progress of the Russian armies in Prussia and the fact that the Austrians have been compelled to abandon the belief in held here that even should the Germans succeed in reaching Paris, the Russians will almost certainly reach Berlin.

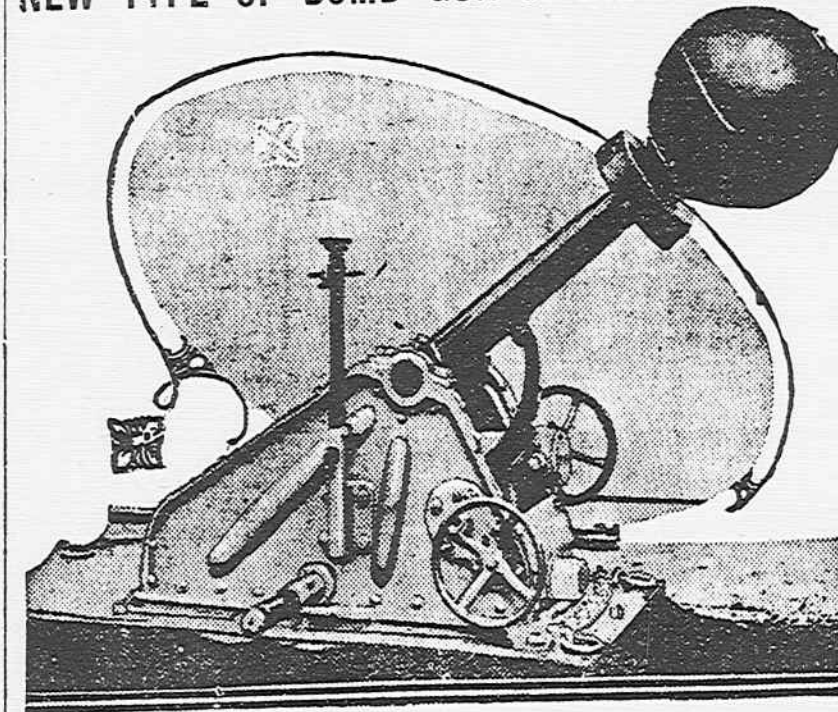
Vessels Sinks; Eleven Perish.  
Seattle, Wash.—Eleven lives were lost when the steel passenger steamer ship Admiral Sampson of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company was rammed and sunk by the Canadian Victoria passenger steamer, Princess Victoria, during a fog and thick smoke from forest fires. The Princess Victoria brought the survivors to Seattle.

Ships' Sailing Dates.  
Washington.—Secretary Garrison was advised that the steamer Patricia of the Fabre Line, with accommodations for 2,100 passengers will sail from Marseilles September 4. The Sant 'Ana of the same line with accommodations for 1,900 passengers, will clear Southern European ports on these dates: Marseilles, September 10; Naples September 14; Palermo, September 15; Almeria, September 17. The Venezia and other vessels of the Fabre Line are booked for sailings in the near future.

Germans Captured Here.  
Newport News, Va.—Captured by the German cruiser Dresden when two days out of Barbadoes, en route to Newport News for orders, but later released after an agreement was made not to assist the British fleet in any way, the British steamer Lynton Grange arrived here and is awaiting instructions from her owners. Captain Simpson of the Lynton Grange said that two days after leaving Barbadoes the German cruiser overhauled him and after ordering him to stop sent an officers on board.

Only 330 Saved.  
London.—An official statement issued says that of 1,200 men comprising the crews of the five German warships sunk off Heligoland only 330 were saved.

## NEW TYPE OF BOMB GUN OF BRITISH ARMY



## EXPECT RUSSIANS TO PIERCE GERMANY

SHOULD TUETONS FORCE WAY TO PARIS, THE CZAR SHOULD REACH BERLIN.

## BIG WAR NEWS SCARE ALLIES

French Change Tactics From Brilliant Offensive to Better Protection of the Frontier.

London.—A closer veil than ever seems to be drawn over the progress of the war. Little news has come to hand concerning the operations, either front. The Russians, however, appear to be continuing their advance and various rumors have spread throughout the city.

The only news from the French side is that French troops were attacked along the Alsace-Lorraine line, but repulsed all attacks successfully. There is no indication that the German attack was in any great force but, if it was, the French success shows that they now are in a strong position along this frontier from which they were driven only by great sacrifice on the part of the Germans.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in England as to the strength of the French defensive position. The repulse the French suffered at Charleroi has been partly due to the desire of the French army to achieve a brilliant incursion into Alsace and Lorraine which led them to weaken their forces on the Belgian frontier. Having recognized the danger of what appears to experts to be a more legitimate strategy, abandoning their invasion of the lost provinces and concentrating their strength in the defense of the northern frontier.

While it cannot be said that the British people regard the absence of news and the withholding of the list of British casualties with indifference, they display a large store of patience and confidence in Kitchener and the war office and the feeling of depression evident on the first news of the reverse suffered by the Allies to some extent has disappeared now that it is known the Germans must make tremendous sacrifices.

Much is also hoped from the unexpected progress of the Russian armies in Prussia and the fact that the Austrians have been compelled to abandon the belief in held here that even should the Germans succeed in reaching Paris, the Russians will almost certainly reach Berlin.

The fifteenth corps, which suffered heavily in the last fight, had the gaps in its ranks filled and formed part of one of the two armies. It executed a brilliant counter-attack in the Valley of Vouzou. The attitude of the troops was splendid, effacing all memories of their conduct on August 20.

Austria Gives Japan Passports.  
London.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Reuter Telegram Company, by way of Amsterdam, gives the official announcement that the Austrian Government handed his passports to the Japanese Ambassador.

English Troops Well Provided For.  
London.—Telegraphing from Paris the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says: "A special envoy of the Temps who has returned from the front, had an opportunity of seeing the English troops. He was impressed by the excellent commissary arrangements. Huge cases of sugar, tea, cocoa, meats and vegetables and enormous pots of jam had been provided for the men. Everything has been done, he said, in the minutest detail."

British Are Satisfied.  
London.—The British official news bureau issued the following announcement: "There has been no further general engagement. The condition of the British troops is in every way satisfactory."

30,000 Germans Attack Malines.  
London.—A dispatch to The Times from Ostend says that 30,000 Germans are attacking Malines, a Belgian city 13 miles southeast of Antwerp. Skirmishing is general in Northwest Flanders.

Burned Louvain.  
London.—The Belgian Foreign Minister reports that the Belgian city of Louvain, in the province of Brabant, has been burned by the Germans.

Fire From Safe Point.  
Peking.—Military men here say that the warships of the Allies, including the Australian dreadnought expected in China waters soon, will be able to the range of their large guns, which is greater than that of the guns within the German fortifications.

Great Loss Sustained.  
London.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the British troops in Wednesday's fighting were exposed to the attack of five German army corps. The losses on both sides, he said, were great.

Bombard Malines.  
London.—The Germans continued to bombard Malines, destroying or damaging most of the monuments, according to a dispatch from the Ostend correspondent of the Reuter company. They have not entered the town.

Co-operating Churches  
The annual meeting of the co-operating churches that do mission work on the direct plan as practiced by the early churches will meet with the Olenoy Baptist church the first Sunday in September and Friday and Saturday before. All Baptists are cordially invited to meet with us. — A MEMBER.

Marvin Hutchings, who has had charge of the Ivy Water, Power and Light Co. for several months, has resigned his position and will enter Clemson College next week. Mr. Barrett, who has been electrician at the Alice Mill for several months, will succeed Marvin here.

F. H. Dominick, candidate for congress, was a Pickens visitor Saturday.

Miss Sloan, of Greenville, is visiting Norma Griffin, in Pickens.

Every man vote according to the dictates of his conscience and we will still be good friends.

Reports from the Greenville hospital Tuesday afternoon say that Furman Morris is resting as well as could be expected. A second operation was performed on him Wednesday.

## BRITISH SINK FOUR GERMAN VESSELS

BATTLE ON SEAS FOUGHT OFF HELIGOLAND, BRITISH CLAIM VICTORY.

## WILL USE THE EAST INDIANS

Natives of India to Help England—Germans Burn Historic Louvain and Threaten Brussels.

London.—Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips, and, according to reports from London, victory lay with the British. In a battle with British warships off the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered. The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casualties were not stated.

The island of Heligoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the Rivers Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the German Navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The French War Office in a statement said laconically that the situation along its lines showed no change, adding that the Germans "apparently have slackened their march." That was all.

One of the most important announcements was made by Marquis of the House of Lords. It was that Great Britain would draw on the native forces in British India to reinforce her armies in Europe.

The German forts at Tsing-Tau fired on two Japanese cruisers reconnoitering off the fortress. One of the cruisers was said to have been damaged.

Louvain, a Belgian town of 50,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal for alleged firing on German soldiers by Belgian citizens. The Belgians claim, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their fellow countrymen.

Because of the non-payment of a war levy of \$400,000,000 the Germans, it is said, threatened to seize the famous pictures and objects of art in the Brussels museums.

The French and British troops occupy a front near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks.

East of the Meuse our troops have gained their original positions, commanding the roads out of great fortresses.

To the right, we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by vigorous onslaught, but General Joffre stopped pursuit to re-establish his front along the line already decided on. In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The sixth corps not only inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton.

In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronne de Nancy, and the other from south of Lunville. The engagement which began a few days ago continues at the time of writing. The sound of cannonading is not heard at Nancy as it was.

The only consolation offered the British public was the statement from Field Marshal Sir John French that in the heavy fighting against tremendous odds the British troops, who suffered severely, bore themselves with conspicuous bravery.

It already is realized that the terrible struggle is only at its beginning and that the German plan of campaign, openly revealed to Sir William Edward Goschen, then British Ambassador to Germany, by Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, as shown by the official paper published a few days ago.

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London.—The Belgian Foreign Minister reports that the Belgian city of Louvain, in the province of Brabant, has been burned by the Germans.

Fire From Safe Point.  
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## The War in Brief

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR FOR ONE WEEK READ AT A GLANCE

August 23.—The emperor of Japan declared war on Germany. This action was taken at the expiration of the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiaochow. The Japanese government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea.

Coincidentally with Japan's declaration of war against Germany, the British official news bureau announced that the Austro-Hungarian Government ordered the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth now at Tsing-Tau, to disarm and instructed the crew to proceed to Tien-Tsin.

While the Liege forts are said to be holding out, an official statement from the French Government told of the blowing up of Fort Chaudfontaine by the Belgian commander after it had been razed by German guns.

Official Russian dispatches claim victory for the Russian forces, over three German corps. Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army describes Russian victories in East Prussia.

August 24.—This day of waiting has brought home the realities of war to the British people. Not before has the whole nation been so deeply moved. Englishmen know that most of the best regiments of their army are fighting a battle on which the future of the empire may depend.

Official announcement was made here that the German army, commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht, of Wuertemberg, has defeated a French army at Neuchateau. It captured many guns, flags and prisoners, including several generals. German armies under Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm and Grand Duke Albrecht are vigorously pushing the French.

The Japanese charge d'affaires who was handed his passports by the German government yesterday left Berlin today. His departure was accompanied by no untoward incident. He is proceeding to the Dutch frontier.

The Montenegrin troops, with a bayonet charge, repulsed a fresh Austrian attack at Rahovo, taking 150 prisoners and killing 300 Austrians, according to a Cetinje dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

August 25.—Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, announced that the 180,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors, and declare that reinforcements to the British army will steadily and surely increase, until there will be a British army in the field, which "in numbers will not be less than in quality and numbers unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British empire."

An official communication issued by the War Department tonight said: "The situation on our front from the Department of Zonne, (Northwest France) to the Vosges remains the same today as yesterday. The German forces appear to have slackened their march."

Antoine De Zwan, the Polish author, has sent this telegram to the Spectator: "The mobilization was carried out in Warsaw with indescribable enthusiasm. For the first time since the partition of Poland our peasants took an active part in a national movement. There are more than 400,000 Poles in the Russian army."

Military men at Peking said that the warships of the allies, including the Australian dreadnought expected in China waters soon, will be able to bombard Tsing-Tau with safety, owing to the range of their large guns, which is greater than that of the guns within the German fortifications.

The Belgian Foreign Minister reports that the Belgian city of Louvain, in the province of Brabant, has been burned by the Germans. Louvain, which lies in the famous province of Brabant, of which it was the capital in the fourteenth century, was the seat of the Duke of Brabant in the eleventh century. The University was founded by Duke John IV of Brabant in 1423. Experts called the church of St. Pierre "the richest and most ornate example of pointed gothic architecture in the country."

August 29.—This has been a long and anxious day in Paris. As far as can be learned the French massed troops appear to be intact, except for those losses which were inevitable in a week's heavy fighting over a vast front.

One hundred and sixty trains loaded with German troops passed through Belgium from the Southwest toward the Northwest, according to an Antwerp dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company. This, it is added, indicates that the Germans are sending troops back on account of the Russian advance. The German force at Brussels has been reduced to a minimum.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Antwerp said that the Belgian government declares officially that several of the forts at Liege are still resisting.

News of the defeat of five Russian army corps to the South of Allenstein is made public here today. It is regarded as encouraging and as greatly relieving the situation in East Prussia. It is said to insure the flank of the German position.

Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says a Zeppelin dirigible which, commanded the railway station at Minsk, just over the border of Russian Poland, was brought down by Russian fire. The air carried eight soldiers and quick fliers and explosives.

August 30.—A German aviator had appeared over Paris and was engaged today in dropping bombs in a populous part of the city. Several bombs failed to explode, according to the accounts and the only two persons injured were women.